

CLCS Application Software IPT Kick-off

8/20/97





Overview



- Meeting overview
 - Introductions
 - Set the stage
 - perspectives
 - functions
 - Identify the processes
 - Define the mission (a charter)
 - Assign tasks
- Introductions
 - The APTeam
 - Robert Pierce
 - Rich Ikerd
 - Ken Hale
 - Software Achitecture Team (SAT) interface (Debbie Lee)
 - The Integrated Product Team (IPT)
- Questions and comments are encouraged





A CLCS Perspective



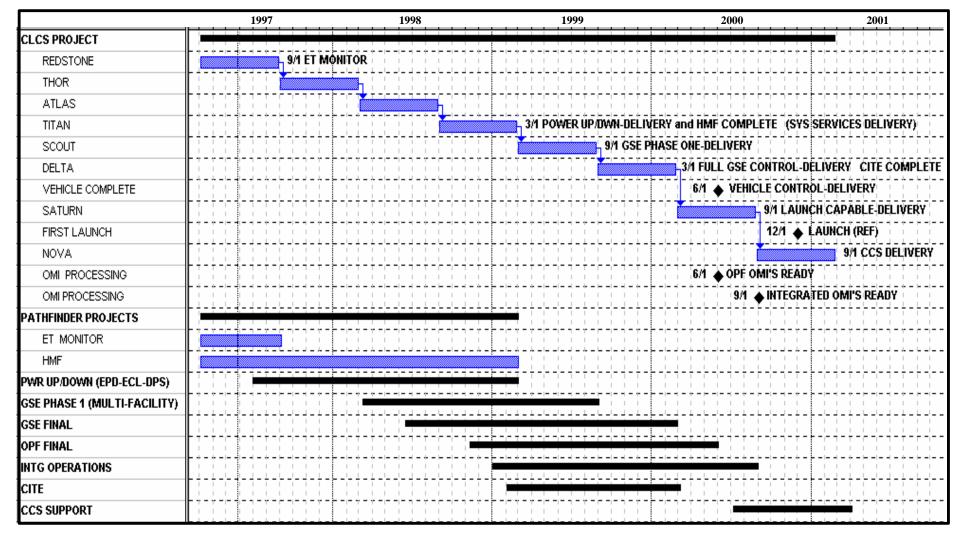
- What is this thing called CLCS?
 - CLCS (Checkout and Launch Control System) is the CCMS replacement
 - Ten deliveries (rocket code names) every 6 months (March, Sept)
 - Concept of build a little test a little
 - Redefines operations concept
 - Vastly improved screen capabilities
 - RSYS "function" changes
 - Console position supports
 - 1 command and control workstation (2-20" screens)
 - Business and Information Network (BIN) workstation
- Where does Application Software (APP S/W) fit?
 - Project level decision NOT to translate existing code
 - Functional design concept (Object Oriented)
 - Displays disassociated from control process
 - End Item Mananger (EIM) function
 - Extensive use of COTS (Commercial Off The Shelf) development tools
 - New process for Application development / sustaining





CLCS Deliveries





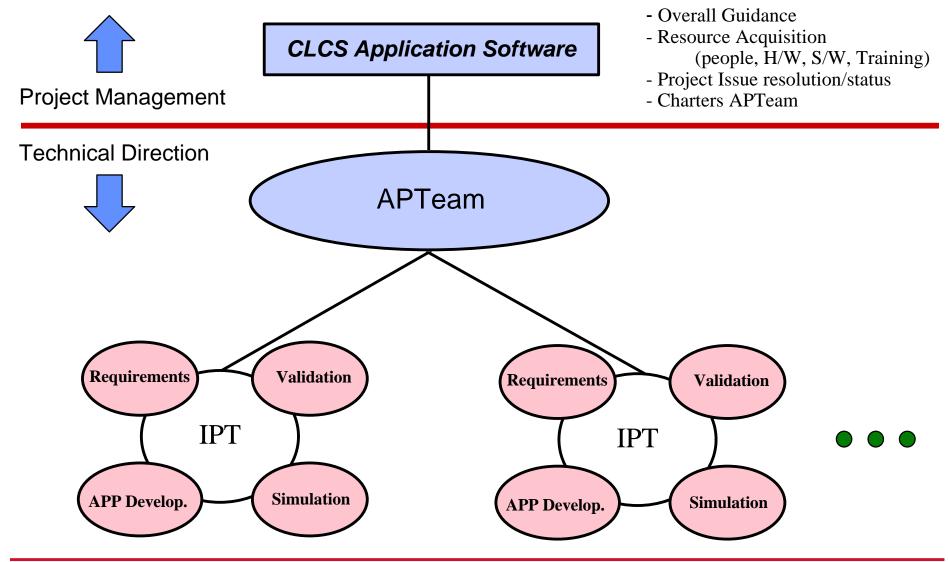
Note: A more detailed APP S/W delivery schedule is included as reference at the end of this presentation





APP Support Structure









The APTeam



What it does

- Charters the IPT and establishes core participants
 - Uses master APP S/W schedule as input
 - Accounts for system services deliveries
 - Identifies a "focal point" for each major process
- Works big picture items
 - Allocation of resources
 - Cross IPT issues
 - CLCS issues
- Provides common processes, tools, directions (ref: CLCS Software Development Plan)
- Who it reports to
 - APP S/W project management (Ben Bryant, Jim Hurst)
 - Overall guidance and resource acquisition
 - User Liaison (Jeff Wheeler, Chris Best)
 - Non Application User issues (Operations, Plots, Console Layout, User Access, etc.)
 - Resource acquisition
 - These report to CLCS project management (Retha Hart, Ralph Esposito)





The IPT



- What is an APP S/W IPT?
 - <u>Team</u> responsible for the development and delivery of specific capabilities
 - Multitalented, close knit group
 - Breaks the "Us" versus "Them" barrier
- IPT concepts
 - Core Members
 - Systems Knowledge & Software Production (NASA-USA, others as required)
 - Core members participate in all activities of the IPT
 - A focal point for each IPT function will be established (to share the load)
 - Development groups "spun off" to perform a specific task
 - Responsibility
 - Overall lead is responsible to assure the "big" plan remains on-track
 - Everyone is responsible for the outcome (team effort is critical)
 - Communication is essential
 - Problem areas
 - Successes
 - Efficiency/Teaming enhanced by providing a "common working area"

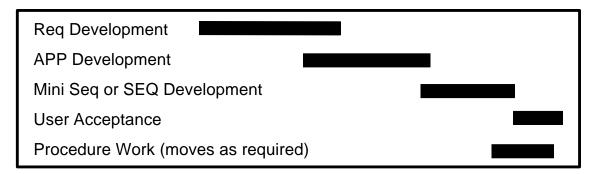




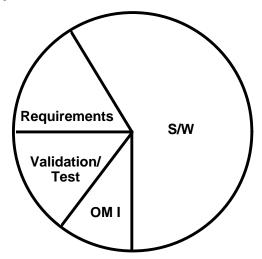
APP S/W Development



• CLCS APP S/W Development (typical)



• Total Level of Effort



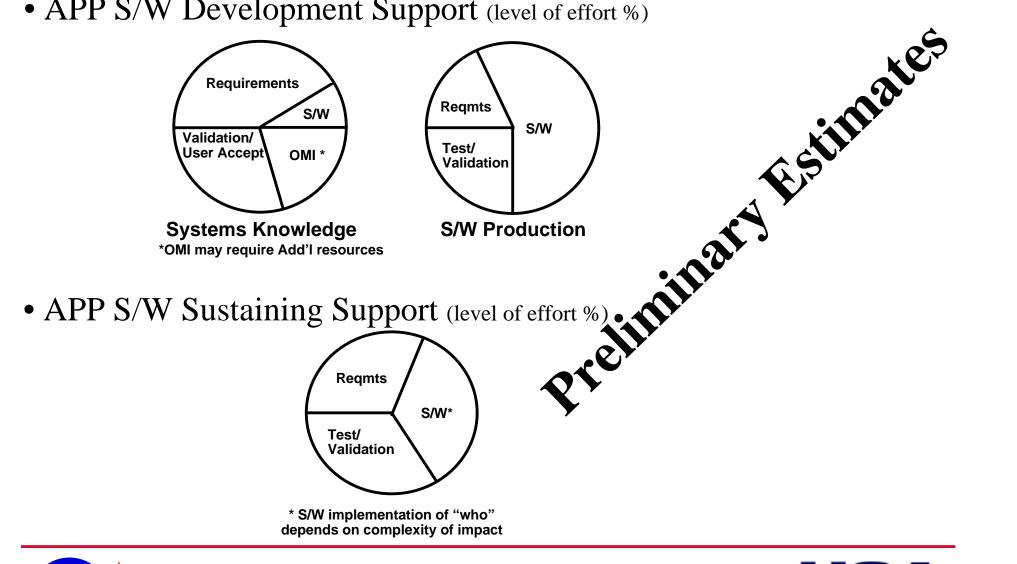


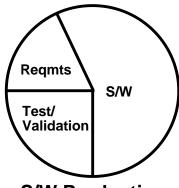


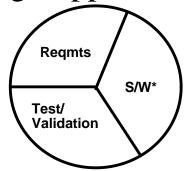
APP S/W Support



• APP S/W Development Support (level of effort %)





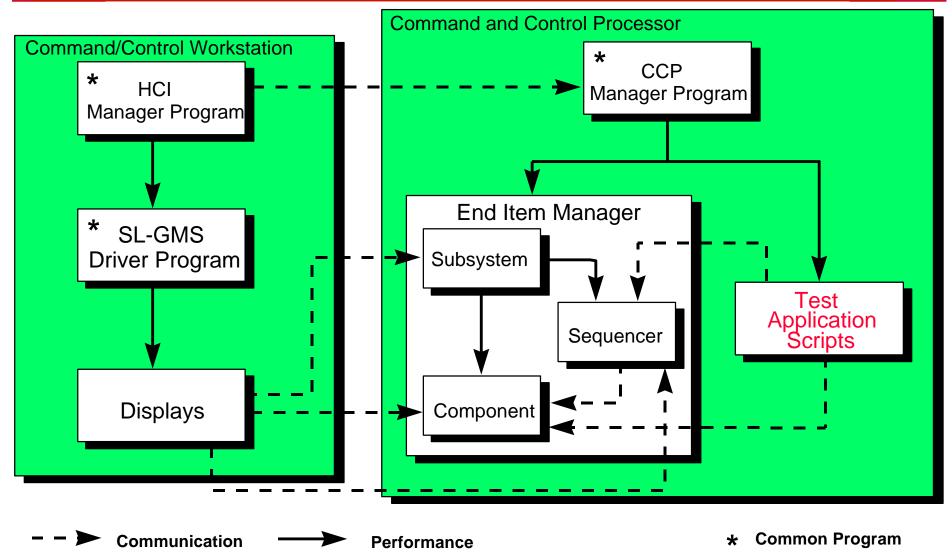






APP S/W Set Architecture









Data Health - Data Fusion



• Data Health

- New method to determine health
- Data marked as valid or invalid
- Meaning and Hierarchcy are being worked
- Methods for Application access and use are being worked

Data Fusion

- New class of computed measurements
 - Provide global information (is Main A on?, what is AFT Helium value, etc.)
- Implementation details are being worked





Deliverables



- Functional Requirements Document
 - Function based
 - New standard format
 - A mentor will guide the IPT on the process
 - This process is the *key* to Application Software mission success
 - Reuse where applicable
 - Must be testable
- Software Specifications
 - Not like CCMS Specs
 - Truly usable by software production organization
 - Format TDB (several options being investigated)
- Application Software
 - Displays
 - HCI Manager Program (HMP) templates (list of programs by subsystem)
 - CCP (Command & Control Processor) Manager Program (CMP) templates
 - End Item Manager
 - Test Application Scripts (TAS functionality is under review)



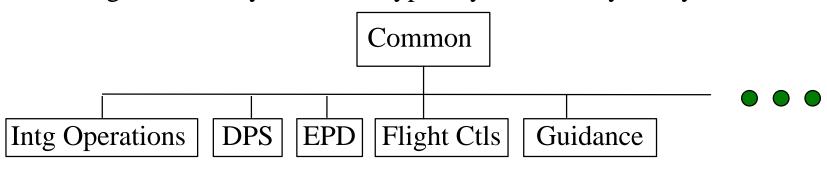


Documentation



• S/W Documentation Tree

- New method of document breakdown
 - A "common parts" book has been created to capture re-used items
 - Each subsystem will have its own unique book
- Provides mechanism to determine scope of change drivers
 - Common parts changes usually are multi-system
 - Changes to a subsystem book typically affects only the system



- Subsystem books
 - Significantly smaller than CCMS requirements
 - IPT's to define sections in their book(s) (ex: Ground Pwr, Orb main/AC, etc.)





Application Components



Application Development

- Displays
 - SL-GMS tool of choice
 - Common components available in "shared library"
 - ET monitor effort serves as a pathfinder function
 - Consistent color use across IPTs (common look and feel)
 - May choose to wait as long as possible to develop

• EIM

- Control Shell 6.0 has been selected as the tool of choice
 - Finite Sate Machine (FSM) technology
 - C⁺⁺ based tool
 - Tool is graphical in nature
 - Provides various levels to view a system
 - Various levels of operability (doesn't require every user to know C ++)
 - Present vision has FSM supporting sequencing

• TAS

- Function being evaluated





Validation / User Acceptance



Simulation

- Make sure validation requirements are supported
 - Model
 - KATS
 - SAIL
- May use S/W requirements to identify weak areas

Validation

- CLCS project management has identified the levels of testing required:
 - 1- <u>Development</u> *Standalone* and *Integrated* (S/W)
 - 2- <u>Integrated</u> *Intg Applications Test* (S/W)
 - 3- Operational Validation, User Acceptance (S/W and H/W)
- Based on requirements
 - Formal and repeatable
 - Use standard format (this process will be refined by the pathfinder IPTs)
 - The "formal" part is the Operational test phase
 - Could be performed by independent person (assuming some system knowledge)





System Knowledge Issues



- Operational procedures (OMI's)
 - Minimize dual maintenance
 - OPF procedures required by June 2000 (start of first CLCS OPF flow)
 - Integrated procedures required by Sept 2000 (first CLCS launch December 2000)
 - Deviations, TPS may be required to demonstrate capability
 - Demonstration requirements will be worked (by project management)
 - Pathfinders will investigate methods to adapt existing procedures

Training

- User familiarization training does not require "validated" software
 - May wish to start after displays are available
 - APTeam recognizes concern over "newness"
- Operational changes
 - Address requirements for Standalone, Cluster and Integrated training
 - Identify "dry run" training requirements
- Address Certification changes (if any)





Power Up/Down IPT



	Robert Pierce (tmp lead)	``
Requirements	R. Pierce (DPS-tmp focal) Eric Baker (TPE) Chuck Rake (EPD) Nora Lavinka (ECL) Ron Howard (INS) Dick Hartung (LPS) Lisa Schweickart (DPS) John Apfelbaum (EPD) Mike Squire (ECL) Debbie Awtonomow (OPE) Pete Johnson (INS) Chuck Klein (LPS)	Procedures (Validation-OMI) TBD
APP Development Kevin Smith - NASA Bob Waterman - NASA Coleman Dugger - NASA Note: APP development	1	John Allen Scott Ruch Lennox Francis
phase starts in January	``	



Mentors Barry Rubel Larry Leftin <u>Understudies</u> Kevin Smith Bob Waterman



IPT Charter



Develop the CLCS Power-Up/Down & Babysit Support APP Software AND

Perform a pathfinder for the CLCS APP Software Development effort

- The Scope
 - Support the following processes as a minimum
 - Auto power-up and Auto power-down
 - Nominal and Contingency babysit support (not OMI testing)
 - DPS, EPD, ECL (cooling), INS (study if recorders are a candidate)
 - TPE, LPS
 - Provide operability to the following sites
 - OPF, VAB and PAD
- Provide the pathfinder research in
 - Common GSE and Vehicle Components and Operations
 - Evolution of the Display standards (colors, interfaces, etc.)
 - The development process methodology (you are the guinea pigs)

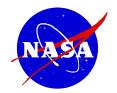




IPT Tasks



- 1) Refine the Charter
 - The IPT knows the details of the required operability
- 2) Develop a detailed schedule (TBD's are okay)
 - Requirements
 - Application Software (End Item Mananger, Integrated Sequencing, Displays)
 - Simulation Support
 - Validation, User Acceptance Procedures
 - Operational Procedures (OMI, TPS)
 - Training (How does the IPT plan to teach the new software to users?)
- 3) Identify resources
 - How many people
 - When are they needed/complete
 - What skills are required
 - Computing resources (if required)
- 4) Make it Happen





Summary



- This isn't an ASWT (Application Software Working Team)
 - Anyone with available time and ability can work any task
 - Lead is the guide for the overall process (not every process)
 - Lead coordinates through focal points to assure process is on track
 - Focal point works with development group to get the job done

• Tips

- Remember the big picture while focusing on the task at hand
- Don't fall into the ruts
- Don't throw it over the fence
- Reuse where it makes sense
 - No forcing function to change just for the sake of change
- The *team* will deliver a better product faster
- Communicate! If there are problems talk to the APTeam (bring issues forward)
- Don't assume everything is "cast in concrete"
- The process is iterative and will continue to be refined
- APTeam IPT tag up <u>09-10-97</u>
 - Future tag-ups will be held bi-weekly





Backup data



- WWW
 - A CLCS WEB site has been established:http://lpsweb.ksc.nasa.gov/CLCS
 - Application S/W is located at: http://www-clcs.ksc.nasa.gov/mirrors/AppSw
- APTeam e-mail addresses

Robert.Pierce-1@ksc.nasa.gov	861-3427	OSB 4203P
Richard.Ikerd-1@ksc.nasa.gov	861-7541	PCC 2049E
Kenneth.Hale-1@ksc.nasa.gov	861-2261	PCC 3058N





Backup data - IPT targets



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